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3 April 1959

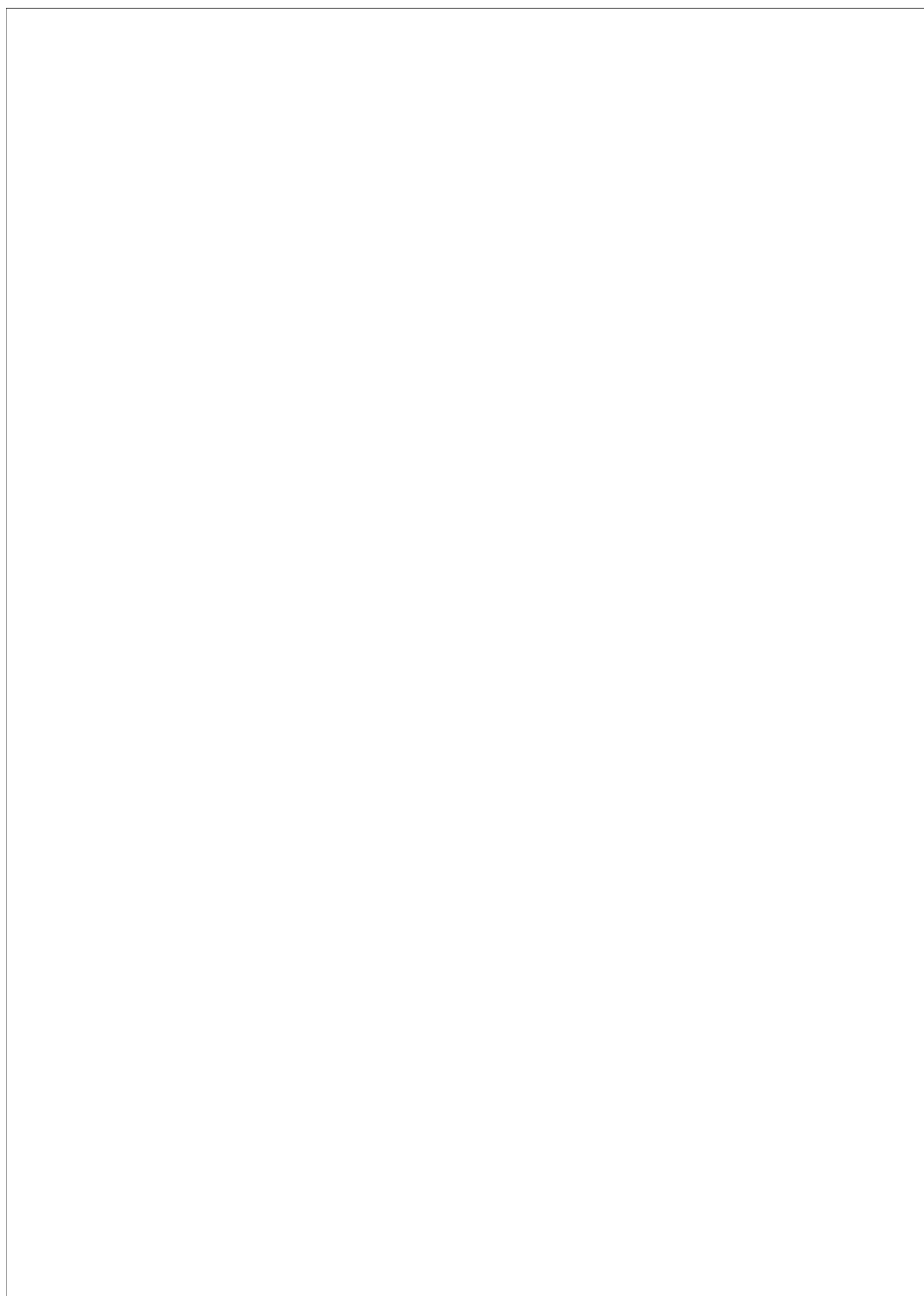
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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3 APRIL 1959

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

USSR may have new fighter aircraft in production.

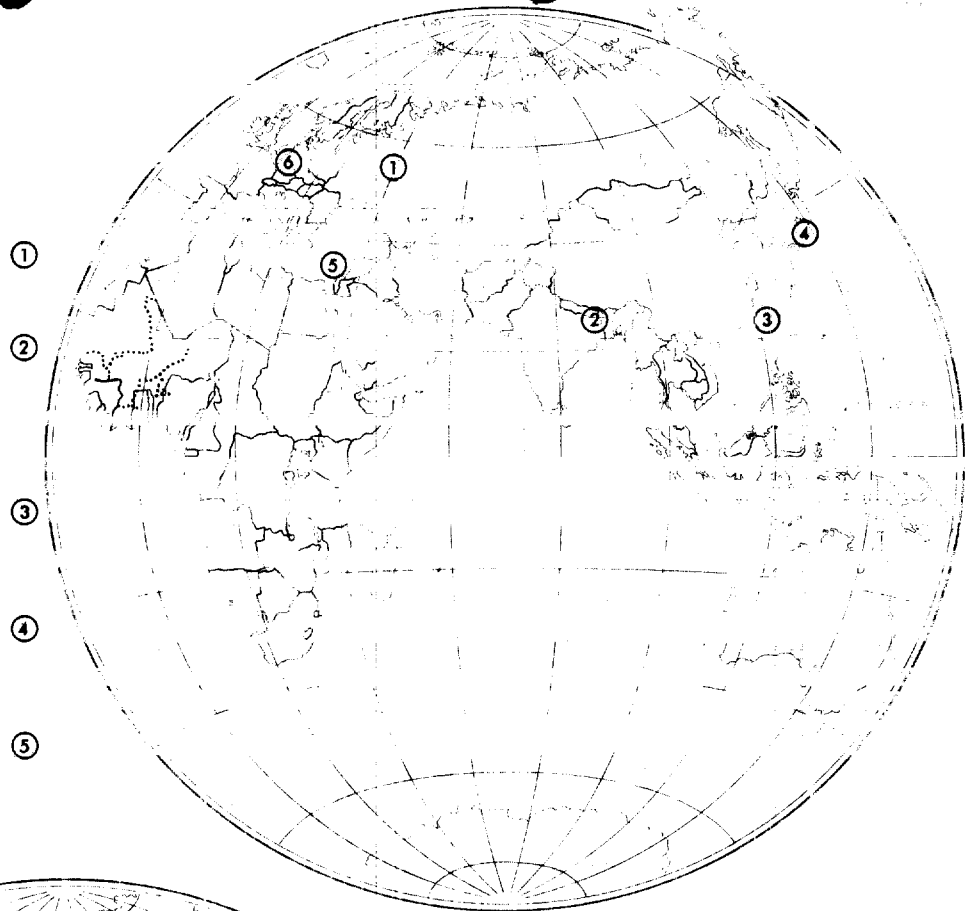
Dalai Lama entered India on 31 March; Peiping charges he did so under duress.

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Chinese Nationalist Air Force discussing feasibility of token air drops to Tibetan rebels.

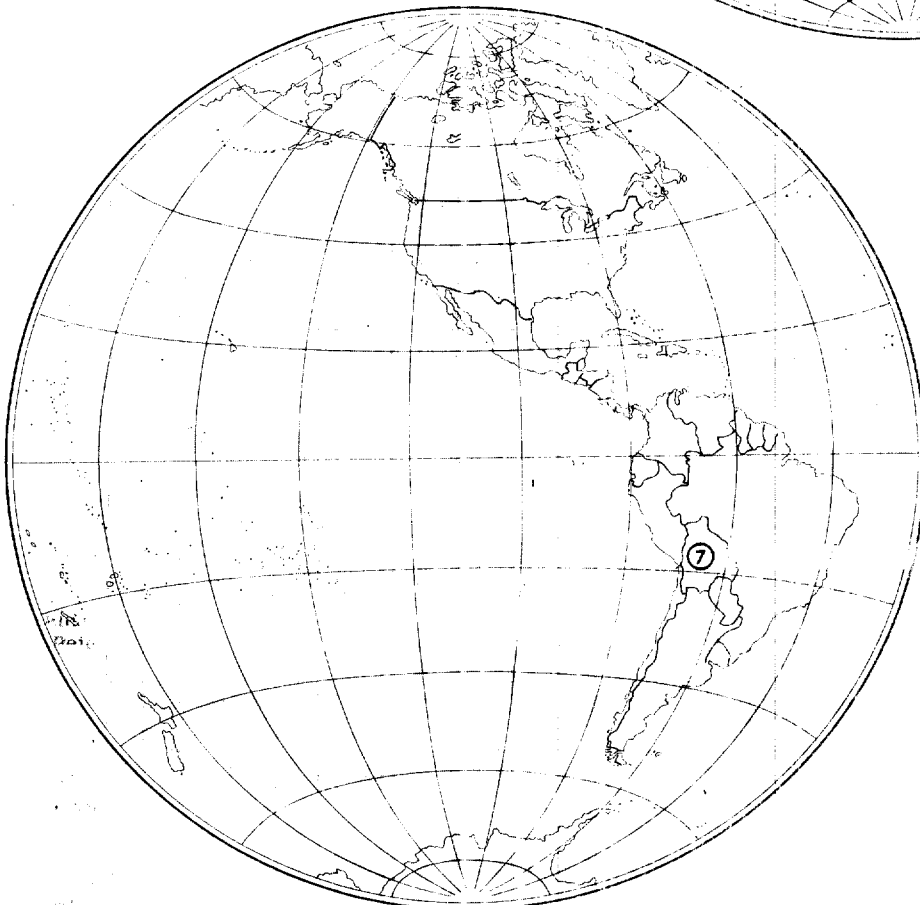
Kishi government confident Japanese Supreme Court will reverse opinion that presence of US forces is unconstitutional.

Cyprus - Provisional cabinet, to be dominated by Makarios, represents some compromise between his old guard and the EOKA leaders.



III. THE WEST

- ⑥ West Germans continue to show deep concern over speculations about arms freeze in Central Europe.
- ⑦ Bolivia - Violence by miners protesting government's economic policies likely.



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

3 April 1959

DAILY BRIEF

SIRAB

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

No

Possible new Soviet fighter aircraft: The production of a new Soviet fighter has been indicated [redacted] between the Mikoyan design bureau in Moscow and air-frame plants at Gorki and Tbilisi. Although the aircraft has not been identified, it is believed to be Mikoyan's latest--probably an aircraft in the Mach-2 speed range. [redacted] (Page 1)

No

Communist China - India: The Dalai Lama entered India [redacted] Nehru will offer him political asylum. [redacted] Peiping charged that the Dalai Lama was "under the duress of traitors." [redacted] (Page 2)

II. ASIA-AFRICA

No

Nationalist China - Tibet: (The Chinese Nationalist Air Force [redacted] to have held conferences to discuss the feasibility of air drops in token quantity to the Tibetan rebels. Supply by air drop would require facilities outside of Taiwan. There are a few airfields in the Burma-Thai border area held by Nationalist irregulars which possibly could be made serviceable in a relatively short time.) [redacted]

OK

Japan: The Kishi government is confident that the Supreme Court will reverse the lower-court opinion that the presence of US troops in Japan is unconstitutional. A ruling is not likely prior to the upper-house elections in June. [redacted] (Page 3)

~~TOP SECRET~~ [redacted]

OK
Cyprus: The provisional cabinet for the new Cyprus Government which Archbishop Makarios named on 2 April represents a compromise between the "old guard," represented by Makarios himself, and the "young blood," represented by former EOKA leaders. Makarios, probable president of the new Cypriot state, has assured personal dominance by retaining the key posts of foreign affairs and finance and by including some of his personal followers. Two of the seven ministers named from the Greek Cypriot community are former terrorist leaders. The ministries of Defense, Health, and Agriculture will be filled by Turkish Cypriots. The provisional cabinet will function until Cyprus becomes an independent republic next February. [redacted] (Page 4)

III. THE WEST

NO
West Germany: (Continuing West German concern over proposals for arms limitation in Europe is indicated by the approach of General Heusinger, commander of the West German armed forces, to General Norstad to use his influence to prevent any such freeze which might limit or prohibit Bonn's acquisition of nuclear weapons. Referring to speculation that the British will suggest such an arrangement, Heusinger stressed that these plans would leave the USSR with a permanent conventional military superiority in Europe.) [redacted] (Page 5)

OK
Bolivia: (The government evidently expects violence in the tin-mining area in the next few days) President Siles has postponed a scheduled state visit to Argentina. The tin miners, who are armed, object to the government's insistence, under pressure from the International Monetary Fund, on removing subsidies for mine commissaries. [redacted] (Page 6)

3 Apr 59

DAILY BRIEF

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I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Possible Production of New Soviet Fighter Aircraft

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[] both plants are involved in the production of a new aircraft designated "Article E-6." The involvement of two plants suggests that this aircraft is scheduled for series production.

While Article E-6 has not been identified, it is believed to be the latest jet fighter designed by Artem I. Mikoyan. The latest identified Mikoyan aircraft are the jet fighters called **FACEPLATE** and **FISHBED**, first sighted in 1956. Article E-6 may be an improved variant of the **FACEPLATE/FISHBED** type. It probably will have performance capabilities in the Mach-2 range, since the USSR is not likely to be producing an aircraft inferior in performance to the **FITTER/FISHPOT** series. the Sukhov-designed fighters also observed in 1956.

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II. ASIA-AFRICA

Dalai Lama Enters India

(A reliable report confirms the Dalai Lama's entry into India on 31 March. The Chinese Communists already are concerned that a new spate of unfavorable publicity will follow any statements made by him on the Tibetan situation. On 2 April, Peiping charged that he crossed the Assam border near Bhutan "under duress of the traitors," which suggests that the Chinese plan to refute any of his statements as made under compulsion.)

(Peiping now may demand that India return the "kidnaped" 23-year-old Bhuddist leader to Tibet. The Chinese also are likely to make further charges that Kalimpong has been used by "imperialists" as a "center" of the revolt and imply the Indians have thus abetted the rebellion. On 1 April, a Chinese Communist news agency report suggested that Nehru was giving comfort to the rebels when he received a visit from the "traitor" former Tibetan prime minister, who returned to Kalimpong "satisfied with the talk with Nehru.")

(New Delhi is not likely to force the Dalai Lama to return to Tibet against his will. Nehru probably will try, however, to isolate him from the press and restrict his political activity in order to lessen friction with Peiping.)

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Early Japanese Supreme Court Decision on Legality of US
Troops in Japan Unlikely

The Japanese Supreme Court is not expected to rule for at least four months on the controversial opinion of the Tokyo district court that the presence of US forces in Japan is unconstitutional. Fear that charges of submission to political pressure would be raised against the court could delay the final ruling even longer. However, the government is confident that the lower court's decision will be reversed because of the "progovernment" views of the justices and because of the large number of court decisions which have upheld the validity of the US-Japanese security treaty and the administrative agreement.

In the interim, the Socialists will exploit the issue in the local elections this month and in the upper-house elections in June. They may be able to offset the damage to their position which resulted from their recent endorsement of Chinese Communist objectives in Asia. The issue also gives added impetus to a nationwide Socialist campaign, conducted as a joint front with the Communists and leftist labor, against the government's plan to revise the security treaty.

The initial reaction of the Japanese press to the Tokyo court's ruling was critical, but largely on other than legal grounds. The press suggested that a question so vital to national interests and world peace is not subject to legal interpretation.

Foreign Minister Fujiyama has urged Ambassador MacArthur to continue their informal discussions on revising the security treaty to offset the growth of any impression that the negotiations are stalled because of doubt about the status of either US or Japanese forces. Ambassador MacArthur comments that if the Supreme Court overrules the lower-court decision in clear-cut terms, the over-all effect of the public and legal debate may be a healthy clarification of Japan's right to take adequate steps for self-defense, including specific judicial sanction for US-Japanese defense arrangements.

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Provisional Cypriot Cabinet Represents Compromises

Leaders of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots made public their choices for a provisional cabinet on 2 April. The list is a compromise between Greek and Turkish Cypriots and between the "old guard" of Greek Cypriots, represented by Archbishop Makarios himself, and the "young blood," represented by former leaders of the Greek Cypriot terrorist organization EOKA. Although EOKA has been formally disbanded, its leaders recently announced the formation of a new political party--the United Democratic Reform Front.

Makarios, who is slated to become the chief executive of the new Cypriot state, reserved for himself the posts of foreign affairs and finance, apparently in order to keep a firm grip on the government and to preclude other choices which might have promoted further disunity among the Greek Cypriots. Apparently no concessions were made to the strong Communist element on Cyprus, which appears to be playing a waiting game until personal rivalries and factional differences end the surface unity of the more conservative elements among Greek Cypriots.

The provisional cabinet is intended to become the formal government when Cyprus is proclaimed an independent republic next February.

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III. THE WEST

Bonn Seeks General Norstad's Support Against Armaments Limitation in Europe

(Bonn's continued concern over any proposals to limit armaments in a European security zone is reflected by the request of West German armed forces commander General Heusinger that NATO General Norstad use his influence to prevent any freeze of forces which might limit or prohibit Bonn's acquisition of nuclear weapons. In a letter on 24 March, probably written under instructions from Defense Minister Strauss, he referred to speculation that London might suggest some such restriction and stressed to Norstad that such plans would give Moscow a permanent superiority in conventional weapons.)

(Heusinger is also probably concerned that Bonn's build-up, now only at the half-way mark, would be frozen at this inadequate level. Reorganization of the army for nuclear warfare has already been initiated on the assumption that German forces would have access to NATO stockpiles of nuclear warheads.)

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Bolivian Government Expecting Violence

The Bolivian Government evidently expects violence in the tin-mining area between now and the 9 April celebration of the 1952 revolution, and President Siles has postponed a state visit to Argentina scheduled for 6 April. Armed tin miners violently oppose the government's assurance to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to eliminate subsidies to mine commissaries. This assurance, given in mid-March during a bitter two-week strike over maintenance of subsidized prices in the commissaries, brought Bolivia \$500,000 in ICA funds. The IMF, however, is insisting that the assurance be implemented before further funds are made available. The Bolivian Central Bank's foreign-exchange deficit has risen to \$2,300,000, and significant exchange receipts are not likely before mid-April.

(The Bolivian Government apparently also faces the harassment of a new rightist plot which is unlikely to be successful but could contribute to violence. The plotters are said to have labor, police, and army support.)

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The Vice President

Executive Offices of the White House

Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

Scientific Adviser to the President

Director of the Budget

Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization

Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination

Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities

Special Assistant for Foreign Economic Policy

Executive Secretary, National Security Council

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Administration

The Counselor

Director, International Cooperation Administration

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

The Director, The Joint Staff

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Assistant to Secretary of Defense for Special Operations

Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army

Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy

Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Department of the Interior

The Secretary of the Interior

The Department of Commerce

The Secretary of Commerce

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

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National Indications Center

The Director

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The Director

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